

# ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION WILL BE GREATEST EVER HELD ON EARTH

Estimated Cost, Exclusive of the Value of the Exhibits, Is from Forty to Fifty Million Dollars—Miles of Wonderful Displays in More Than Twenty Buildings.

It is now a little more than two months before the gates will open upon the World's Fair at St. Louis and the public will be invited to see the greatest exposition that has ever been created. The vast exhibit palaces are complete and many of them have been finished for several months. Within the next two months all of them are to be brightened with new coats of paint so that, on the opening day, the magnificent array of palaces will appear as fresh as a newly blossomed rose.

No one, no matter how vivid his imagination, can picture to himself the scene that will be presented when the Exposition is complete. The more one sees this great collection of exhibit palaces and countless other buildings, the more deeply impressed he becomes with the grandeur of the undertaking. As the days grow longer and the air becomes balmy with the breezes of spring, the Exposition will take on far greater activity than it has seen during the boisterous days of winter. In spite of the severe weather, work has not ceased upon the construction of the World's Fair for more than a day or two at a time and there is every expectation and promise that it will be complete on the opening day.

The buildings and grounds, magnifi-

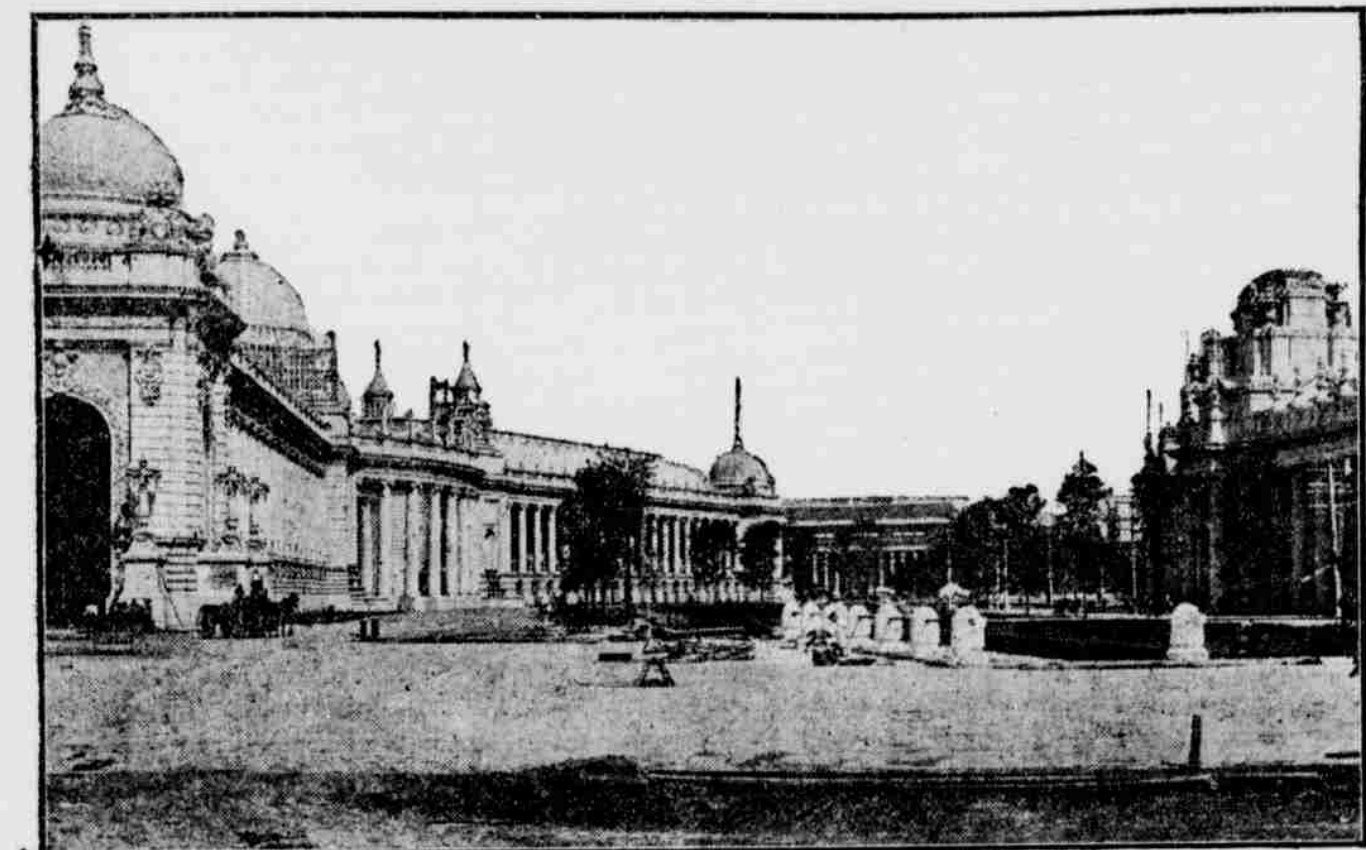
cantly both to believe such a statement. But such is the fact. The exhibit palaces of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition average much larger than those of Chicago and are greater in number. About 130 acres of floor space are provided in the various palaces of the present World's Fair and more than twenty buildings will be used for exhibit purposes. The largest of these is the Palace of Agriculture, which covers twenty acres. The next in size is the Palace of Transportation, covering fifteen acres and containing four miles of railway tracks for the exhibit of locomotives and cars. At the Chicago Exposition there were practically no outdoor exhibits. At this World's Fair about 100 acres are given up to outdoor displays, supplementing in a most pleasing manner the hundreds of thousands of indoor exhibits. At the Chicago Exposition one building was used for no less than three important departments. At the World's Fair in St. Louis four buildings, covering forty-five acres, are given up to the same four departments.

The total cost of the World's Fair is estimated at from forty to fifty million dollars, exclusive of the value of the exhibits. The Palace of Machinery alone will contain exhibits to the value of eight million dollars.

Exposition season, thousands of birds representing many species and climes. The largest hotel ever built, containing 2,300 rooms, is within the World's Fair grounds. The largest statue ever cast will stand in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy as the exhibit of the Iron Industries of Birmingham, Ala. Twelve acres are devoted to a mining gulch containing all manner of mining machinery and exhibits. A floral clock, 112 feet in diameter, the hands of which weigh more than a ton each, will tell the time of day upon the slope north of the Palace of Agriculture. A map of the United States, six acres in extent, planted with cereals and other plants common to the various states, is an interesting display by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

Forty acres are devoted to the Philippine exhibit and thirty acres are devoted to the Indian display. Six acres are devoted to the garden of roses. Twenty acres are set apart for the accommodation of airships, which will participate in the contests for prizes amounting to \$200,000. The Quadrangular Olympic games will be held during the World's Fair upon the athletic field of the Exposition grounds. An intra-mural railway, having fourteen miles of track will convey the visitors to any part of the Exposition. Some forty restaurants will feed the multi-

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.



View looking east from the Plaza St. Anthony. Palace of Varied Industries on the left. Palace of Electricity on the right. Palace of Manufactures in the distance.

cent though they be, are but the setting for a far more interesting display. In all the buildings the best products that the world can offer will be arranged in the most attractive order and will convey to the mind a better idea of what the wide world is doing than would years of study and inquiry. Fifty-one nations of the world and all of the states of the American Union will be represented in this extensive portrayal of the world's present-day effort.

Those who are familiar with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago have often asked if the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would equal in extent or grandeur the celebrated Exposition of 1893. When told that it would be twice as large in extent of grounds and 50 per cent larger in exhibit space in buildings, they have

To mention the big things of the World's Fair of 1904 would be to give a catalogue of the greatest achievements of man in many lines of endeavor. For example: We shall see the largest locomotive ever built, weighing ninety-five tons and having twelve driving wheels. We shall hear the largest organ in the world in the most beautiful festival hall ever built. We shall see some of the greatest sea-coast defense guns manufactured for the United States government. In the Government Building, which is the largest exhibit building ever erected by federal authority at an Exposition, there will be a model of a half of a battleship for the Navy display. The United States Government has also erected a bird cage so large that tall trees grow within the inclosure, in which will be held captive during the

tude, and an amusement street a mile long, containing the most novel and wonderful entertainments, will furnish diversion to the guests of the Exposition.

All St. Louis is preparing for the World's Fair, which will open on April 30 next and continue for seven months. Hundreds of buildings have been remodeled into hotels, and thousands of homes have been listed, upon invitation of the World's Fair management, to help care for the visitors. Every preparation has been made for a period of unusual festivity, and St. Louis expects to give her visitors a delightful season of sight-seeing and entertainment.

Thirty-five miles of roadway have been constructed within the World's Fair grounds.

## MARKETING FOR THE SEA COW.

It is Necessary Now to Cut Through Ice to Get at the Eel Grass.

The man who does the marketing for the Aquarium's sea cow has had to do some lively hustling this winter to keep that big animal supplied with food.

The sea cow is eight foot long, weighs 800 pounds, and has a healthy appetite. In the first eighteen weeks after its arrival here from Florida, on Sept. 3 last, it ate ninety bushels of eel grass, six bushels of fennel-leaved pond weed and two bushels of ulva, or sea lettuce, making ninety-eight bushels of aquatic plants in all in eighteen weeks, or an average of about five and one-half bushels a week, which is about its present rate of consumption.

The eel grass and other things for the sea cow's table are gathered in Gravesend Bay or the waters therewith connected. Baymen say that the present has been the hardest winter hereabouts on the water in twenty-five years. On many days it has been necessary to cut through the ice to get

at the eel grass required for the sea cow's food, sometimes through ice ten inches in thickness and often through ice of five or six inches.

Sometimes when the ice had moved out with a shift of the wind, leaving open spaces, access to the eel grass would be easy, but frequently the ice would have closed in, and then it would be necessary to cut holes in it to get at the eel grass below.

So the work of supplying the sea cow's table has been so far this winter attended by more or less difficulty, but there has never been a day on which the sea cow has had to go hungry.—New York Sun.

**Brain Growth.**  
Brain development is found by Prof. Seggel of Munich to have two periods of acceleration—from 10 to 11 and from 17 to 18 in girls, and from 12 to 13 and 19 to 20 in boys. At the period of most rapid increase in height—from 12 to 14 years—the growth of the brain is less than one-hundredth that of the body, but at 17 to 19 it grows one-thirtieth as fast, and at 20 reaches one-seventh of the body growth.

## Swiss Industrial Schools.

There are industrial schools for clock and watch making in Geneva, Locle, Chaux-de-Fonds, etc.; there are art and industrial working schools in Zurich and other cities for women, and there are industrial schools for the hand trades in most of the cities and towns of the country. The subjects taught in these schools are drawing, arithmetic, geography, bookkeeping, German, French and practical instruction in the trade chosen by the pupil.

## Wholesale Marriage.

No fewer than forty-two couples were married simultaneously at Plougastel (Lower Brittany) one morning recently. Work in the village and in all the surrounding hamlet was entirely suspended for the day, for the excellent reason that there was scarcely a living soul in the neighborhood not related to one or other of the brides or bridegrooms, for the good people of Plougastel never marry outside their own commune.—London Mail.

## HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

Amusing Error of Frenchman That Cost Him \$5.

A French visitor to New York, an enthusiastic automobilist, has learned a lesson as to how things are done in America. On several occasions when speeding a machine through Central park he has seen policemen hold up a hand. The result was an increase of speed and a wave of the hand in return. The police have been in the hopes of catching him, and finally one of them did so by placing his horse in the auto's track, compelling it to come to a standstill. In court the Frenchman was amazed at the cause of his arrest. He took the signals of the officers as commendations and congratulations and turned on more power to show them what he could do. The lesson cost him \$5.

## French Taxes Increase.

Returns of the revenue from indirect taxes in France in 1903 show that receipts amounted to \$568,380,380, an increase of \$26,557,580 over the estimates, and \$30,175,860 over 1902.

## How the Starfish Feeds.

A starfish can neither see nor hear. Neither has it the sense of smell. In spite of those seeming impediments, nevertheless, it seeks and devours its prey as neatly as an ordinary fish. The starfish lies upon its prey and folds its "arms" or rays completely about it. Then it pushes its stomach out through its mouth and will wriggle a large oyster and shell within the folds of the stomach. The mouth of the starfish is in the center of its rays.

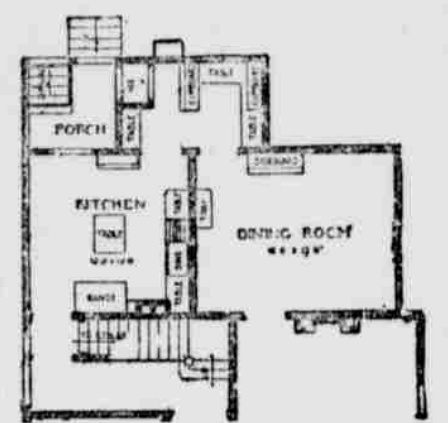
## PLAN OF IDEAL KITCHEN.

Laid Out with View to Saving Time and Labor.

The first point for consideration in planning a kitchen is its size. In America the kitchens are uniformly too large. A kitchen should be only so large as to enable those who work therein to move about with ease. Every inch added to this amount is that much useless space which must be kept clean and in order; but more serious than this, every added inch makes necessary in a year countless steps which might be saved.

Our plan shows the relation of the kitchen to the dining-room, pantry and china closet, back porch and in stairways to the basement. It is impossible to consider a kitchen by itself. A kitchen is only convenient in its relation to other parts of the house as well as in the detail of its arrangement, and cannot be considered alone.

The communication from the kitchen to the dining-room is by double-swing doors, which always stand closed when not in use. One does not have to hold a knob to open or close



them, but can push through when carrying a large tray of dishes. After a meal the soiled dishes can be placed on the table nearest the range. They are then washed in the sink, which may be either solid porcelain or porcelain-lined iron. After the dishes are washed they drain from the drain-board into the sink. From there they are wiped to a tray at the left. Thus the washing of the dishes is progressive, and all the time they are moving back to where they belong in the pantry and china closet.

## Growing Poplars.

A. M. K.—Please let me know how to grow the different kinds of poplars.

Poplars may be grown very readily from cuttings taken in the spring or fall. A piece of wood 10 to 12 inches in length of the previous season's growth will make a good cutting. Cuttings should be planted in rows about three feet apart and about one foot apart in the rows. Plant the cutting deep enough so that only one bud will be above ground. Be sure and get the cutting right end up. By autumn the cuttings will be well rooted, and considerable growth made. They may be planted out the following spring. As poplars grow very easily from cuttings it is not necessary to plant them in nursery rows first, as they will root almost anywhere, but better trees will be obtained by adopting the former method. Not more than one bud, or, at the most, two, should be left above ground when planting, as if much of the cutting is exposed it may dry out before rooting.

## Hens Have Cold.

Sub-Two hens make a wheezing noise and occasionally sneeze or cough, especially at night when on the roost. Is this more than an ordinary cold? They have had a clean, dry, comfortable building, free from draughts.

The symptoms described indicate a cold or the early stages of roup. The latter disease is recognized by the presence of an offensive odor from the breath of an affected bird. The treatment so often recommended in these columns for roup may be tried, or the following, which is said to be good: Give the bird a pill of assafetida as large as a bean twice a day, and inject at the same time two drops (using a sewing machine oil can) of the following mixture in each nostril, and four drops down the throat: Camphorated oil, one drachm; water one drachm; carbolic acid, ten drops. Keep the bird in a dry, warm place.

## Roof for a Shed.

A. A. P.—What is the cheapest and best roofing for a shed 24 by 30 feet, and what is the best pitch to give it?

If there can be enough pitch to your roof, say at least one-third, I would advise putting on a shingled roof. If the roof is less than one-third pitch a metal one is better. But if the shed roof is very flat a tar and gravel roof answers well. I helped to construct tar and gravel roofs on over twenty-five years ago, and they are in good repair yet. It depends a good deal on what the building is used for and where it is situated; if for a barn shed I would use shingles, making the roof not less than one-third pitch.

## Storing Potatoes.

J. H. A.—How may I preserve potatoes stored in a warm cellar in order to keep them from sprouting and in a firm condition until new potatoes arrive?

Potatoes cannot be kept firm and free from sprouting in a warm cellar. The temperature of a potato storage should be not higher than 40 degrees Fahr., and as much lower as possible until the freezing point is reached. It is also well to keep the storage as dark as possible. The tubers should be kept dry and in not too great bulk. Some potato growers prefer to keep their potatoes in barrels.

## FISH CUT OF WATER.

Many Specimens Are at Home on the Dry Land.

Many fish cut a much better figure out of water than we do in it, though we are accustomed to think of them as inhabitants of the water only.

For instance, there is the "stare-about," a kind of goby that at ebb tide walks calmly up on the sand banks erect on two huge fore fins. With his gigantic goggle eyes he keeps a sharp lookout for crabs and such things as are left behind by the receding water.

Then we all know that eels can wriggle, snakelike, miles across the meadows to other ponds and rivers.

In Holland carp are kept all winter hung up in a net and sprinkled only occasionally with water.

The Indian "shake-head" is quite happy even when his native pond dries up, and lies torpid till the next rainy season.

The flying gurnard will keep ahead of an ocean liner going at full speed, and fly for many minutes in quick successive flights of 300 yards or so at a time.—Exchange.

## Blades of Even Length.

In days when tavern brawls were frequent and swords were out on the slightest provocation, common fairness demanded that the blades of chance combatants should be of equal length. In a sudden affray there would be no thought of measuring swords, so the authorities took the matter into their own hands at the gates of the city of London, where every gallant was liable to be challenged, and if the public official found any blade beyond thirty-six inches the smith stood by to snap off the steel to the required length. In Queen Elizabeth's reign this was the common practice.

## Got the Right Kind.

Gainesville, Texas, Feb. 2nd.—Mrs. L. E. Burton of 507 Glad street, this city, writes the following letter:

"I have been awfully troubled with my kidneys; I was in a bad fix and had been doctoring with the Doctors, but was getting no better. I tried a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills and I found they did me lots of good. I had a slight return of my trouble and I went to the Drug Store and called for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They said there was no such pills. I told them there was. They said they had the best pills that were made and persuaded me to try a box of another kind, not Dodd's. As I needed some medicine, I bought a box, but they did me no good so I went elsewhere and got the real Dodd's Kidney Pills and very soon was completely cured. I took a box up to the Drug Store and showed them that there was such pills and asked them to order some, but as I haven't needed any more I haven't called to see whether or not they got them."

## Omens in Tea.

When the tea is made and the lid of the teapot is forgotten for a minute or two, it is a sure sign that some one will drop in for the meal. Two spoons put by chance into the saucer of a maid or a bachelor denote that he or she will be married within a year. Putting cream into your tea before you sweeten it will bring you love troubles. A tea stalk floating in a girl's teacup is a "beau." She should stir her tea briskly and then hold the spoon upright in the center. If the "beau" be attracted toward the spoon and cling to it a gentleman visitor may be expected some time that evening. If, however, the "beau" goes to the side of the cup the visitor will not come that day.

## Chambers of Commerce.

Foreign chambers of commerce are of Austro-Hungarian origin, for in 1870 the first Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce was opened in Constantinople; afterward similar institutions were opened in Alexandria, Paris and London. In the spring of 1903 an Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce was opened in Melbourne. The English, adopting the example of the Austrians, founded a Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The Austrians have been far surpassed in number of these institutions by the English, who now have thirty in foreign countries and 100 in their own colonies. The United States has Chambers of Commerce in Paris, Brussels, London, Berlin, Sydney and Shanghai.

## TIMELY CALLING.

### How the Pastor Saved a Life.

A man near Fort Gay, W. Va., made an entire failure in getting strength from the kind of food he ate and not knowing that the trouble was with the food kept on losing health until the doctors gave him up to die.

It was supposed to be consumption because he was wasting away steadily and slowly dying. His minister called from time to time and one day brought along a package of Grape-Nuts, thinking from what he knew of the famous food that perhaps it might help him. The sick man took to it at once and from that day began to get well. In writing he says:

"I walked to town to-day 3 miles. Have gained over 40 pounds in about 2 months and my neighbors don't know what to say. I frequently am told it was as if I am raised from the dead. Everybody here knows of my case, you can tell people to write to the Postmaster or Rev. L. D. Bryan. I will make a sworn statement that Grape-Nuts saved my life." Name used by Postum Co., Battle Creek.

This is another illustration that where all other food fails one can be brought back to health and strength on Grape-Nuts. "There's a name in each pkg. for the famous Grape-Nuts." "The Road to Wellville."

## IN A PRAIRIE LAND.

[Editorial Correspondence.]  
Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

Farmers' Review.

Chicago, July 22, 1903.

Most of the prairies in the United States have ceased to exist. Man has broken them up with orchards, forests and farm buildings. But in Western Canada the prairies still stretch grandly from horizon to horizon as yet unmarred by the hand of man, save where the iron road has been laid. To a city man there is something deliciously restful about the vast grassy solitudes.

Numerous clumps of trees mark the course of the Assiniboine river, which keeps in sight of the railroad for some distance.

"Grass is one of the notable things about all the landscape of Western Canada. It is a remarkable fact that the entire length of the Canadian Pacific railway from its eastern terminus to the Rocky Mountains is over plains where grass grows. The sage brush appears at some points, but never to the exclusion of grass. There is thus not a mile of this country that cannot be used for some agricultural purpose—either for tilling or ranching.

"Moose Jaw is a town of over 2,000 inhabitants, and one of the most important places in Assiniboia, being the center of a very good farming country and a great grain and stock shipping point.

"Near Moose Jaw agriculture and ranching go hand in hand; for near the town was seen a herd of beef cattle several hundred in number. On another side was seen a good sized herd of dairy cows, the property of the citizens in the town.

"In riding over the prairies we saw many good fields of alfalfa. The great need of the country is timber, which grows readily where planted, as was demonstrated by the shelter belts on some of the farms, and the trees on the residence lots in the town.

"Stories were told the writer of men who last year cleared from their wheat crop more than the land on which it was grown originally cost them. This is easy to believe, in view of the large crop and high price for wheat last year."—Henry F. Thurston.

By sending your address to any agent of the Canadian Government you will have mailed to you a copy of an atlas, railway rates, etc., giving fullest information regarding Western Canada.

## Buy's Share in Mine Lease.

Marquette, Mich., dispatch: A half interest in the lease of the Negaunee mine has been sold by the Cleveland Cliffs company to the Lackawanna Steel company for \$750,000.

## Alfalfa Clover.

For years the editor has been urging farmers to sow Alfalfa Clover, and glad he is that thousands of wide-awake farmers scattered all over America, are doing this now, to their great benefit and satisfaction.

A. Walford, Westmore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

Hon. H. F. Hunter, S. D., says, "Salzer's Northern Clover Alfalfa clover cannot be beat. I have solved the question of stock raising here. Salzer's Alfalfa is good for 3 rousing crops of hay, Salzer's Speltz for 60 bu. of grain and 2 tons of hay, Salzer's Macaroni Wheat for 65 bu. best hog fattening wheat, and Salzer's Hanna Barley, for arid, dry land, is good for 70 bu. per acre. These are all great hog, sheep and cattle fatteners, and last but not least, Salzer's Victoria Rape for sheep, and Salzer's Teosinte, good for 80 tons of green food for cattle, and Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass Bromus Inermis for lots and lots of good hay. These things make it possible for me to grow live stock by the thousands."

Have you heard of Earliest cane? Gives six mowings a year, and Teosinte, the 80 ton per acre fodder wonder? JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS.

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. (W. N. U.)

At the age of 30 a woman regrets that her past didn't begin a few years later.

Florida's orange and pineapple crop is estimated at \$2,500,000.

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1903.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A boy isn't having a good time in his school vacation, unless he has a foot or finger tied up with bandages.

## In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous and often cold and damp. If you have sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Many men stick to a good thing with so much tenacity that it fails to pieces, agreeable.

IF YOU USE BALL BLUE, Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who referred to her enemy as "an old gump?"

## JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR

makes top of the market butter.

If you are looking for a steady job buy an automobile and try to keep it in running order.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

As a snoring man always talks twice before he speaks, he ought to avoid mistakes.